



# **Development of a Portable ADS-B Avionics Transmissions Evaluation Tool**

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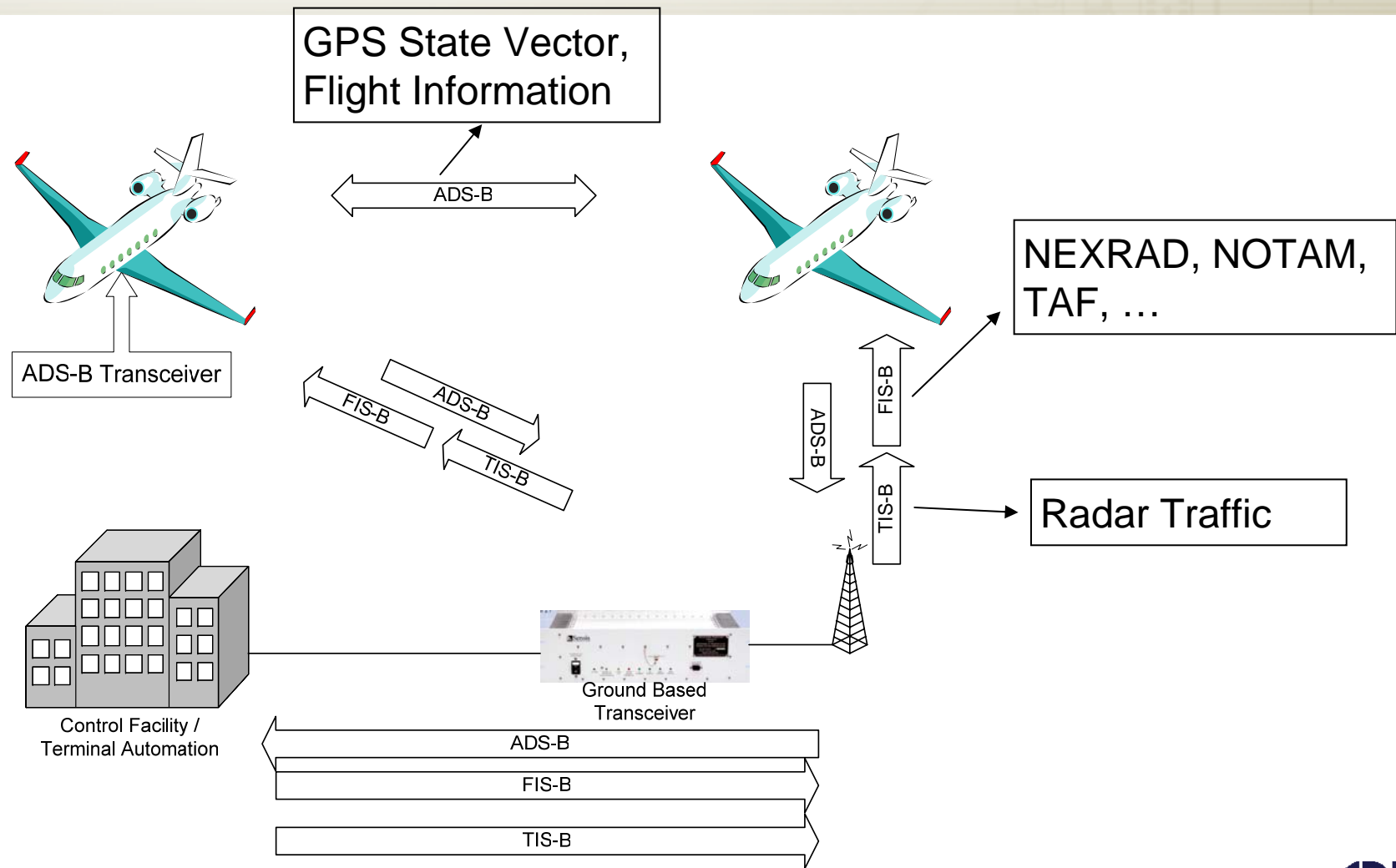
# **APL**

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# Outline

1. What is Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)?
2. ADS-B Equipage
3. Operational Uses
4. Need for ADS-B Equipment Testing
5. Hardware of the Avionics Test Tool
6. Test Functions
7. Future Work

# ADS-B System Overview



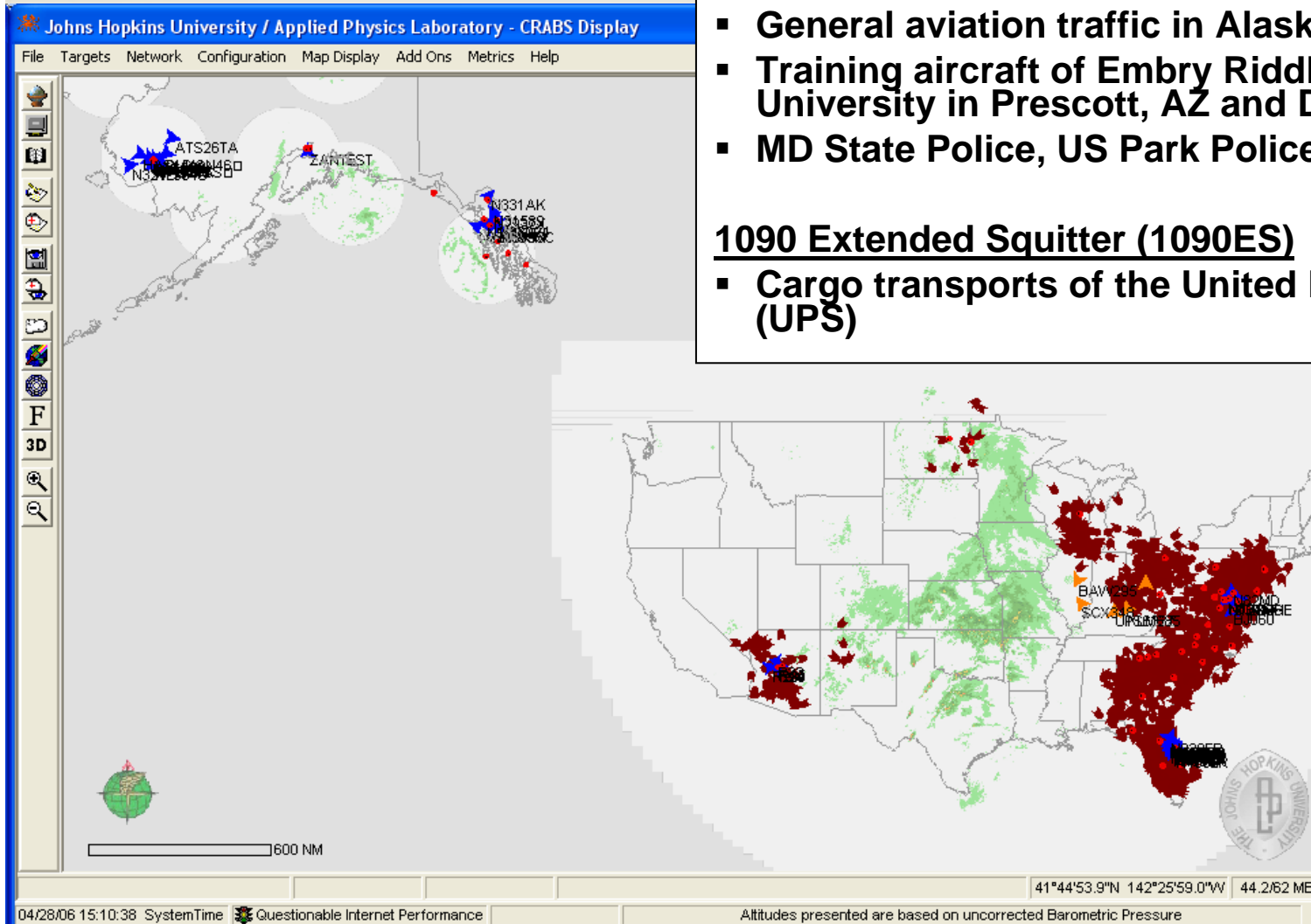
# ADS-B Equipage

## Universal Access Transceiver (UAT)

- General aviation traffic in Alaska,
- Training aircraft of Embry Riddle Aeronautical University in Prescott, AZ and Daytona, FL
- MD State Police, US Park Police

## 1090 Extended Squitter (1090ES)

- Cargo transports of the United Parcel Service (UPS)



## Operational Uses

- **Automation Systems** - The FAA is completing initial testing for ADS-B integration into various en-route and terminal automation systems.
- **Fleet Monitoring** - The Maryland State Police, Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, and various other entities are utilizing ADS-B to passively monitor their fleets.
- **Situational Awareness** - air to air communication is being utilized for enhanced situational awareness. UPS has equipped the majority of their fleet with 1090ES ADS-B transceivers and cockpit traffic displays

# Need for ADS-B Equipment Testing

- There are no available tools to independently verify valid messages are being transmitted
- The current post-installation procedures for the UAT include several quick checks. These include:
  - System self-test
  - GPS interference check.
- These checks are not intended to verify that a MOPS compliant message is being transmitted and that the proper user-defined parameters are configured correctly

# Testing Approach

**There are 2 general approaches:**

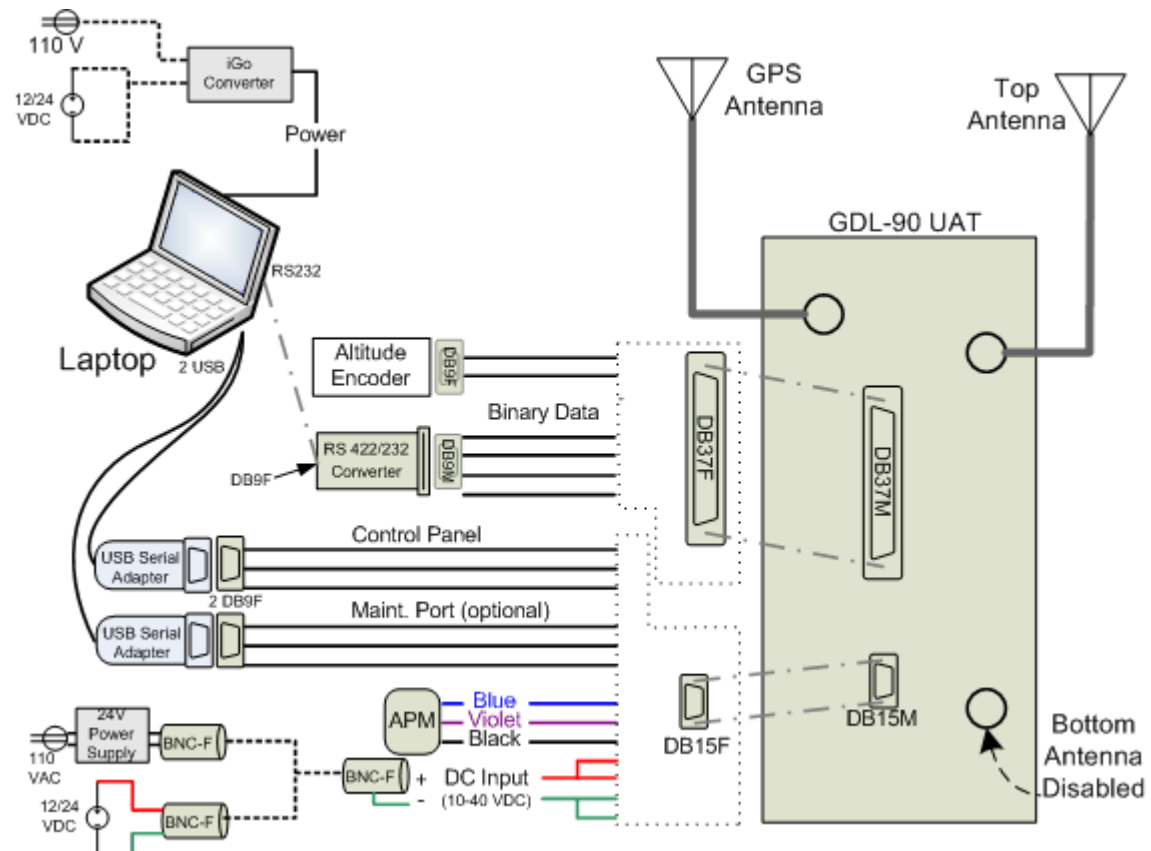
- 1. View ADS-B reports from one or more Ground Broadcast Transceivers (GBT)**
  - Valuable when evaluating an entire fleet remotely
  - Test functions are limited to information available in a ADS-B CAT33 report
- 2. View ADS-B messages output directly from a local avionics receiver**
  - More complex, requiring additional hardware
  - Test Conductor can visually observe the aircraft
  - Additional cross checks are available by observing the aircraft and communication with the Pilot

# Hardware Overview

All COTS hardware  
(except wiring  
harnesses and  
antenna connections)

Serial Connections  
to PC

DC and AC  
power source





# Compact Local Avionics Monitor (CLAM) Implementation

- Operation from travel case
- Magnetic mount 978Mhz and GPS antennas



# Test Functions within CLAM

- **Successful Decoding** – indicates requirements governing message formats and transmission subsystems are working properly
- **Message Scheduling**
  - Verify that the UAT is transmitting the various message payloads
  - Verify the proper order of messages are transmitted
  - Failures may indicate either the top or bottom antenna is non-functional
- **Data Quality**
  - These checks monitor the reported: position integrity, accuracy, and UTC coupling fields
  - The UAT own-ship data is used to cross check the quality of ADS-B data. (i.e. reported GPS position and barometric altitude)
- **Data Validity**
  - Verify the UAT messages are populated with the correct aircraft specific parameters
  - Parameters include aircraft length and width, emitter type, and Air/Ground thresholds

# Test Functions Requiring Cooperation with Pilot

- **Verify 24-bit Address** - Check Tail Number against the reported 24-bit address using the FAA's Aircraft Registry.
- **Ident Verification** - Activate the "Ident" feature and acknowledge Ident is received for 20 seconds, per DO-282A.
- **GPS Interference**
  - Key the microphone successively at varying frequencies (as in UAT Installation Manual) and monitor the GPS integrity
  - Enable all aircraft instruments
- **Verify Air/Ground State** - Observe the reported Air/Ground state during departure.
  - Depending on the Aircraft weight there may be specific criteria specifying the speed and altitude at which the UAT must indicate the "Airborne" state

# Software User Interface

- ADS-B data output
- User selects source aircraft
- Local traffic display
- Health Status of serial connection

The screenshot displays the CLAM software interface. The top-left pane shows aircraft details for tail number 11011637, including NIC 10, NACp 9, Baro Alt 17300, Geo Alt 17375, and Vertical Status Airborne. The top-right pane lists various monitoring and update metrics, all showing 0 except for UAT Track Update MMC at 12782 and GDL90 Track Update MMC at 3341. The bottom-left pane shows the GDL90 Tracker and UAT Tracker status. The bottom-right pane displays a map of the Eastern United States with a green aircraft icon over the Chesapeake Bay area, and a small globe icon in the bottom right corner.

| Target ID | Latitude   | Longitude  | Altitude | Speed | Heading  |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|-------|----------|
| ACF1FB    | 41.3017... | -81.597... | -1000    | 359   | 127.9688 |

| Target ID | Latitude   | Longitude  | Altitude | Speed | Head   |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| 118BE     | 38.7111... | -76.965... | 825      | 82    | -171.E |
| A80635    | 41.6669... | -81.553... | 17375    | 320   | 34.33  |
| 2         | 41.4137... | -81.865... | 700      | 1     | 0      |

## **Future Work**

### **Near Term:**

- **Complete user interface development**
- **Validation Tests with Pilots and Maintenance Personnel**

### **Pipe Dreams:**

- **Compliance with “Software Considerations in Airborne Systems and Equipment Certification”, DO-178b**
- **Integrate a 1090 Mhz Extended Squitter Receiver**
- **Spectrum analysis**